Reproductive biology in *Chrysanthellum* also merits investigation. In widespread, weedy taxa [e.g., *C. americanum* (L.) Vatke and *C. indicum* DC.], there is often a tendency for disc florets to be functionally staminate. In more narrowly distributed taxa (*C. filiforme* McVaugh, *C. involutum,* and *C. pilzii*), disc florets apparently never set achenes.

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NOTES AND NEWS

George W. Gillett, 1917–1976.—Professor Gillett died on 14 Jan 1976 at Loma Linda, following open-heart surgery. He was born in Clifton Springs, New York, on 30 May 1917 and grew up in Carroll, Iowa. He received a B.S. in Forestry at Iowa State University in 1940 and served with the U. S. Air Force and worked for the U. S. Forest Service before earning a M.F. at University of California, Berkeley, in 1949. He went on to earn a Ph.D. in botany at Berkeley in 1954. He taught at Bakersfield College, Michigan State University, University of Hawaii, and University of California, Riverside. George Gillett was known widely through the world for his detailed taxonomic studies in such genera as *Cyrtandra, Bidens, Scaevola, Wikstroemia,* and *Pipturus* and for his interest in Pacific biogeography. His earlier interests included *Phacelia* and the flora of Lassen National Park. A careful planner, George was completing arrangements for an extensive *Cyrtandra* collecting trip to interior New Guinea only a few days before his death. His many friends esteemed him as a competent, thorough taxonomist and as a colleague and scientist of very high standards. Mostly, however, he will be remembered as a good friend whose many thoughtful courtesies evoke the reflection that he took time to be a gentleman.

Agrostis thurberiana (Gramineae), New to Southern California.—*Agrostis thurberiana* Hitchc. has been collected: San Bernardino Co., South Fork of Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Mts., N slope, wet sandy soil in shaded meadow in Yellow Pine Forest, ca 2400 m, 1 Aug 1974, *Gordon et al. 518* (SFV).

The previously acknowledged range of *A. thurberiana* extends southward from British Columbia to the North Coast Ranges of Humboldt County and in the Sierra Nevada to Tulare County (Munz, *A California flora*, 1959). It also occurs in the Rocky Mountain region south to Utah and Colorado (Hitchcock and Chase, *Manual of the grasses of the United States,* 1950).

Many characteristically northern plants have southern outposts in the San Bernardino Mountains, e. g., *Bromus ciliatus* L. and *Festuca rubra* L., both of which were found growing in close association with *A. thurberiana* at the Santa Ana River site.—Michael H. Grayum and Thomas R. Gordon, Biology, California State University, Northridge 91324.

Montana Mountain Flora: New Records.—As a result of intensive botanical exploration in the Bitterroot Mountains, Missoula and Ravalli Counties, in the mountains of the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness area along the Continental Divide, Deer Lodge and Granite Counties, further collecting to the north on Choteau Mountain, Teton County, and to the east in the Bridger Mountains, Gallatin County, as